

interstate commerce, in part on or about April 10, 1934, and in part on or about May 17, 1934, by John B. Smith Insecticide Co., from New Haven, Conn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of potassium permanganate (1.9 percent), a small proportion of a sulphate, and 98 percent of water.

The libel alleged that the article was misbranded in that the statement, "Contains water inert, not to exceed 94 per cent", borne on the label, was false and misleading. Misbranding was further alleged in that the following statements in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "A Remedy For Colds, Roup, Diarrhoea, Throat and Bowel Diseases. For Pet animals and Birds Smith's Germicide Should be given in the drinking water twice a week, a teaspoonful to a quart of water. This will keep the throats of singing birds in order. Give daily in drinking water to sick dogs, cats and other pet stock. \* \* \* For Stock Smith's Germicide Given daily in the drinking water is beneficial having a tendency toward counteracting troubles caused by impure water, musty food, etc. A useful outward application for wounds and skin disorders. \* \* \* give Germicide in the drinking water, one teaspoonful to a quart of water. For Bowel Trouble give in drinking water as above. \* \* \* Given in the drinking water twice a week Smith's Germicide will help to keep poultry in good condition."

On July 17, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22996. Misbranding of Lyco Cow Balm. U. S. v. 16 Tubes of Lyco Cow Balm. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32869. Sample no. 70159-A.)**

This case involved a drug product which was labeled with unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On June 18, 1934, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 16 tubes of Lyco Cow Balm at Honesdale, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about November 10, 1931, by Cole Bros. Cowbalm Co., from Binghamton, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of 3.3 percent of phenolic substances, such as cresols combined with an alkali, and volatile oils, such as eucalyptus oil and spearmint oil, incorporated in petrolatum.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Tube) "Guaranteed Relief for Spider, Garget, Cowpox, \* \* \* Spider or Garget \* \* \* For Garget rub Balm well in affected quarter either warm or cold. For Spider rub Balm, warm or cold, on teat 5 or 10 minutes or hold teat in warm Balm. For \* \* \* caked udder, rub Balm in well. Cowpox—Rub balm on all poked teats. Sore \* \* \* Feet, Sore Eyes, \* \* \* Piles, Running Sores, Lung Trouble, Coughs, Colds in \* \* \* lungs, Croup, Sore Throat \* \* \* Bunions, Catarrh, Heals Skin Breaks."

On July 31, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and destruction of the product was ordered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**22997. Misbranding of Gray's Syrup and Williams Camphorated Mustard Cream. U. S. v. 288 Packages of Gray's Syrup, et al. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 32870. Sample no. 71700-A.)**

This case involved a shipment of Gray's Syrup, each package containing a sample of Camphorated Mustard Cream. The labels of both products bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims. The Gray's Syrup contained less alcohol than declared on the label.

On June 19, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Maine, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 288 packages of Gray's Syrup, each package containing a sample of Camphorated Mustard Cream, at Auburn, Maine, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 16, 1933, by D. Watson & Co., from New